NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BERNETT,

EFITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD Locate per copy, \$\overline{\text{S}}\$ per comment.

THE WERKLI HERALD acry Secretary, at \$\overline{\text{s}}\$, costs per content, the European educion, \$\overline{\text{S}}\$ per content, to any post of Great Britain or \$\overline{\text{S}}\$ to any part of the Continues, while the postbare postbare.

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XXI.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Esquish Orbita-Vally or Amberty.

6000ERY THEATER Bowery-Game of Lafe -Singles and Lancisc-Paudy Ryan's Duran.

SURTEN'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Boad sized-Damest AND SON-PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-The Rivals-Witch of Worleases. LAUVA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway-Young

THE CORN-DECORD LOVE.

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MARRUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM, Scowway, After the Tray S room NANY-THE LUNE TOLDS. Steeling Betrisbulgs-Tunning to B labors.

ORC. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTREES, 414 Broad may - Dynomias Presentations - Time Old Clock.

RUCELRYS SERENADERS, 585 Breadway-Ermoplas Shiresettan-Chederella. SHIRESE BALL, 535 Breadway.-Wondersul Tricks, on Degree's Book and Morkeys.

ATHEN EVN. 655 Broadway-Historical Paintings of Barchottonan's Events, &c.

Row York, Tuesday, November 16, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

the Cunnel steamship arabia, Capt. Sione, will leave Sestion on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-

pass owe evident this afternoon.

The Kuropean edition of the Sanata, printed in French
and English, will be published at ten evident in the more.

Mg. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.
Sameoriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
staw Your Hazard will be received at the following places
in Envoyer.—

20 Europe:—
London—Am. & European Express Co., 61 King William at.
Part.— Do. 60. 8 Fince de la Bourse,
Lavarront.—John Hunter, 12 Exchange arrest, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Hunato will subrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the editor during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

The steamer Tennessee arrived yesterday, bringing very important and exciting news from Nicaragua. The report of the burning of Granada is confirmed General Henningsen and three or fou hundred of Walker's troops are besieged by the al lies in a suburban church-Walker meanwhile keeping on heard one of his hoats on the take. His artiliery and munitions of war are in Granada; and unless he was speedily reinforced with men and provisions there seems to be little hope of recovering hi ground. The sick and wounded, with the women and children who were in Granada before its de struction, were, to the number of some hundred and fifty, conveyed to the island of Ometepe, in the take, where they suffered dreadful privations for some days, and were then surprised and attacked by the natives. Some twenty escaped, but there are fearful apprehensions as to the fate of the remainder. The accounts which we give of recenevents in Nicaragua are very full, and are intensely interesting.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says that advices received by the Tennessee from Jamasca, state that the entire British fleet on teat station had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of blockading the Mexican ports. The despatches conveying the sailing orders were daily expected. We suspect this to be an old story revived, as it is not very clear how the Tennessee could have brought the intelligence even if it were true.

The letter of our correspondent at Lima, published

elsewhere, contains the latest and most authentic news relative to the revolutionary movements in Perc. The overthrow of Castilla's government appears to be certain. The Continental freaty as it is termed, intended for the protection of Peru and her neighbors, from the orays of the fillbusters—au outline of which is given by our correspondent—will doubtiess attract the attention it deserves.

Our correspondents at Hayana, under date of 9th ine"., state that a very delicate question of la +- the isens of which may seriously affect the peace of the island-had grisen between the slave owners and their slaves, as to the real value of a man wishing to free himself by the payment of "head money" in Instalments. The wage is that the value is fixed by arbitration, before the first payment and when so fixed is to remain undisturbed by any flactuations of price in the market. The owner now wish to break through this custom and demand the value railing in the market when the last insualment is due. The Judges will have to decide the case and it is thought that if the interest of the slave suffer, some bud convequences may ensue. The value of Carnere coolles had gone up from \$102 to \$176 in five years, and four handled and seventy-three were landed at Chursy lately. The contractors were about to got screw steamers on for the trude. The remarked loss of the Lyoung's had caused great exclument, owing to be fact of Senor Eulate his wife, and Senor Dinz Comas having been on board. It is said that General Couchs bad post tively forwarded his resignation of office to Madrid he Africanization scheme was again m oted. Max Maretzek and the La Grange troups were looked for

imputiently.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were in teresting. In the Senate the case of Senator Harlan, against whose occupancy of a seat the lowa Committee. Mr. Houston gave notice of a bill providing for a semi-weekly overland mall between the Mississippl river and San Prancisco. The bill anthorizing a settlement of the accourts of Revolutionury officers was taken up and debated. A proposition to include the officers of the navy was defeated. It is estimated that the sum of two million dollars will be required in the adjustment of these ac counts. The consideration of the subject occupied the artention of the Senate until the hour of adjourn ment. In the House, resolutions declaring that al suggestions to re open the African slave trade would subject the United States to the execuation of all civilized and Christian people, and that it is inexpeelent, unwise and contrary to the settled policy of the United States to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave trade, were adopted, under the previous question-the first by a vote of 152 ayes to 57 nave, and the last with but eight discenting votes. The propositions were presented respectively by Massia. Etheridge, of Tennessee, and Orr, of South Carolina, and put an effectual extinguisher upon the plans of Gov. Adams and his confrerds. The Executive sent in a letter from Gov. Gears, of Kansas, recapitalating his ex ploits in the Territo y. He says peace has been restored, regard'es; of expense, and he expents Congress will foot the bill. Gov. Shannon and Judge Lecomote come in for a smart castigation for their short coming. A resonation will prohally be offered in a day or two calling for infor mation as to the cost of carrying on the border ruffian war in Kanson together with the expense of

the presecution of the free State prisoners.

Our Washington telegraphic despatch states that

a bill providing for the extinguishment of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound companies in the United States has been matured. A quarter of a million dollars will be required to effect this object. A new French spoliation bill is in sourse of preparation, and its friends are confident that it will pass, even over the President's veto.

dent's veto.

The important case of Dred Scott, which involves, among other points, the question of the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, was commenced in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, before a full bench. A report of the proceedings, in which deep interest is felt, may be found under the telegraphic head.

The trial of Wills and Conley, the extensive loan brokers, which has occupied the attention of the Court of Sessions for six days, was brought to a conclusion yesterday and submitted to a jury, who, after an absence of forty minutes, rendered a verdict of guilty against both defendants. Owing to the influential position which these parties occupied the trial was invested with considerable interest, and the verdict of the jury was awaited with great anxiety by the friends of the accused.

Judge Cierke, of the Supreme Court, rendered an elaborate decision yesterday in the matter of the will of the late Aneon G. Phelps, ordering a reference on certain points in the will, and that a decree be settled, on four days' notice, in accordance with the principles and directions stated in the opinion, reserving all further directions until the coming in of the report on the subjects which the Court indicated as proper for a reference. The amount involved in the case is about two millions of

The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen yesterday were devoid of importance. In the Board of Councilmen messages were received from the Mayor, vetoing the contract for building Tompkins market and the street cleaning contracts. We have commented upon these interesting documents in the editorial columns.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen yesterday heard arguments of property owners in favor of the continuation of Worth street to Chatham square. The subject will be discussed again on Thursday afternoon.

The bark Clara Windsor, Cautain Button, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port au Prince, with dates to the 2d instant. Thi health of the place was very bad. Business generally was duil for American produce. Coffee and logwood were abundant.

The sales of cotton vesterday embraced about 2,000 bales, based opon middling uplands at 12 c. and New Orleans do. at 12 c. Flour was firm and in fair demand, both by the home trade and for export, at full prices. Wheat was better, and sales of good to choice red, club and spring were made at an advance over last week's prices. Corn was steady at 71c. a 73c. or Western mixed, with a fair amount of sales. Pork was some less active and buoyant, though without change of moment in prices. Sales of sugars were confined to about 300 a 400 bhds, at ster dy prices. Coffee was quiet. Freights were heavy and lower, especialty for grain to Liverpool, which was taken at 51d. a 51d. in bulk and bags, with baon at 20s. and cotton at 5-32d.

The Great Question of the Day-The Polley

of the Incoming Administration. Our political newspapers, particularly the leading democratic organs of the South, are freely speculating upon the policy of the incoming ariministration, both as to what it should be and what it will be, upon our foreign and domestic affairs. Quite a variety of opinions and impressions prevail, the extremes of which are represented in the South by the Charleston Mercury and in the North by the New York Tribone, for while the Mercury is getting to be very saspicious that Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy will esult in the admission of Kausas as a free State, and that he desires that solution of the problem, we see on the other side that the philosophers of the Tribune are entirely satisfied that Mr. Ruchanan will be compelled to follow up the ruffian policy of poor Pierce, and by the summary process of military coercion hurry Kunsas into the ion as a slave State.

Now, we think it very evident from these extreme views that peither these Northern or Southern prophets know anything of this important subject upon which they assume to know so much. The only safe and reliable indications of the policy of the incoming administration are the declarations made by Mr. Buchanan himself, since his election : for all that was said before, either through the Cincinnati platform or by the democratic nominee, was pretty much for Buocombe. What, then, has Mr. Buchanon said, since his election, indicative of his foreign and domestic policy. and forestadowing more especially his policy in the settlement of the Kansas imbroglio. Let us turn to the record and see.

On Friday, November 28, the students of Franklin and Marsbull College, Lancaster, numbering over one hundred, accompanied by their President and faculty, paid their respects to Mr. Buchanan at Wheatland. In the course of his reply to their congratulatory address upon the result of the Presidential election, Mr. Buchanan seized the occasion to say that "the light of his administration would be to destroy any ectional party. North or South, and learmonize all ections of the Union under a notional and conservaher accomment, as it was filly years ago." These few words comprehend about all that we have had in the shape of an authoritative exposition of the projected policy of the President e ect; and yet, upon a little examination, this brief extract from Mr. Buchanna's speech will be found to cover the whole ground of his policy, at home and abroad, as far, at least, as tional agitations upon slavery are concerned.

Mr. Buchanan says "the object of his a iministration will be to destroy any sectional party. North or South." the object of which is to break or weaken the bonds of the Union; for this is anquestionably what he means in his deciared purpose of harmonizing the government upon is 'putional and conservative' status of fifty years ago. What is he driving at, in this decided declaration of war against "any sectional party, North or South?" What does he mean in this declaration of his purpose, not only to foil and defeat, but to "destroy" any such party? By a "sectional party, North or South," he can only mean a party organized upon a sectional agitation of the slavery question-a party whose policy is to abolish slavery or to arrest the extension of slavery at all haeards; or a party whose fixed purpose s the extension of slavery, right or wrong, lawor no law. Union or no Union. In this view, the abolition party, pure and simple, is a sectional party; and the Seward party, whose policy is the exclusion, by net of Congress, of slavery from all the Territories of the United States, North or South, is a sectional party; and last, though not least, we must include the Southern ultra party, whose policy is a separate confederacy without the Union, if they cannot have exactly their own way upon the slavery question and the spoils within the Union. These, we have no doubt, are

the sectional perfits involved in Mr. Buchanan's

significant declaration of war at Wheatland, against "any sectional party," North or South.

He tells us that his object is to "destroy" these sectional parties. Such being his purpose, how is he most likely, as a sensible man, to begin the work? Undoubtedly he will begin it by an absolute abandonment of the ruffian Kansas policy of poor Pierce, and in the substitution of the policy of the constitution and the organic Territoria law. In this way he will demolish that disorganizing pro-slavery sectional party of the South the object of which is to widen the existing breach upon slavery between the two sections into a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of a vast Southern confederacy "upon mi litary principles:" and at the same time he will take the main plank of the Northern anti-slavery agitation from under their feet in this recurrence to the simple policy of "law and order" in Kansas. We feel entirely assured that it will only require an honest administration of the organic aw of Kansas to secure her admission into the Union as a free State. The law of races, the laws of climate, products and emigration, are all against the establishment of slavery there under a firm and impartial enforcement of "squatters rights," as laid down in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. At this day we have no doubt that at least four-fifths of the bona fide settlers of Kansas are free State men; nor are they all from the Northern States. We see, too, that poor Pierce is be ginning to repent, or relent; and that with the suspension of the terrors of ruffian sovereignty. Northern settlers are rapidly increasing in the Territory, and establishing themselves in it under the full conviction that its destiny is that of a

free State. Let Mr. Buchanan, then, only restore and ad here faithfully to the constitution and the Kansas organic law, and he will set out on the right road to put down these sectional parties on slavery. The South will lose Kansas; but the conervative Southern masses will overrule the fireaters in a loyal acquiescence to the test of their own choosing. The Northern anti-slavery agitators, on the other hand, will be relieved of their present stock-in-trade of sectional excitement. and the republican party, organized against the forcible extension of slavery into Kansas, will necessarily fall to pieces. And such, we believe, will be the policy of Mr. Buchanan-a policy of strict adhesion to the Kansas organic law and the constitution, as the true conservative policy. not only for Kansas, but for all the Territories of the United States, leaving the balance, for or against slavery, to be determined by the laws of latitude, climate, products, emigration and the superior adaptation of free white labor or black slave labor to this or that Territory, as the case may be. Leaving the issue of slavery or no slavery in Kansas, an open question until the people thereof shall assume the functions of a sovereign State, the President elect need have no fears of the result, and we understand that he has none whatever. Kansas will thus come in as a free State, and the Northern bue and cry against the "outrage" of the repeal of the Missouri compromise will die a natural death, and Southern sectional agitators will have no ground of complaint for the loss of the prize.

As in regard to Kansas, so in reference to Caba, Central America and Mexico, we take it that the Wheatland speech of Mr. Buchanan. rightly interpreted, means a policy not of bogus, but of genuine law and order. He means to say that be will be no sectional filibusier. North or South, at home or abroad; but that in "barmonizing the government" upon the "conservative" basis of fifty years ago, he will repudiate all sectional parties and all sectional agitators upon domestic or foreign issues, as having no claim to the confidence or countenance of his administration. Such is our interpretation of this Wheatland declaration of war against sectional parties It is official-it is brief-it is all that we have: but it is to the purpose, and for the present it

MUNICIPAL JOBS.—Last evening two communications were presented to the Board of Councilmen from Mayor Wood, giving his reasons for withholding his assent from certain schemes for defrauding the city for the benefit of a few contractors and their friends. We publish these communications. One refers to a proposition for giving out the cleaning of the streets by contract, and the other to the building of the new Tompkins market. His reasons for vetoing these two measures are given at large, and will serve to enlighten the citizens of New York in regard to the nice manner in which their interests are looked after by the legislators at the City Hall.

The street cleaning proposition is the one of most consequence. It appears that some time since a resolution passed both branches of the Common Council, authorizing Mr. Ebling, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, to advertise for proposals to clean the streets of the city according to certain specifications. This resolution the Mayor does not approve, and for reasons which certainly appear amply sufficient. In the first place, he disapproves it because, under the specifications referred to, the contractor souly required to remove from the surface of the streets all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage, offat, rubbish, &c., and is not bound to clear the treets of ice and snow, which, as the Mayor says, may be the most serious nuisance we may have The removal of snow and ice from the streets last winter cost the city treasury \$25,925 47; and yet, under this precious proposition, the coatractor would have nothing to do for the winter months but quietly fold his arms and draw or the treasury for the instalments due him.

The next insuperable objection to this fine bar gain is that the penalties provided for the nonfulfilment of the contract are ladicrously incommensurate with the profits of leaving the streets untouched. If the contractor played that game as he most probably would-for weeks at a time, and if indignant householders called on the Superintendent of Streets and Lumps, and if that official notified the contractor of the complaint and if the contractor thought proper to laugh thereat, then he is liable to the penalty of-five dollars! And if he continue recusant and refuse to do absolutely anything in the fulfilment of his contract, he is liable to a further fine of twentyfive dollars; and then the ultimate resort is to the Common Council, a body which-as the Mayor intiroutes-is not celebrated for virtue or disinterestedness. And in the meantime Mr. Contractor can present his draft on the Comptroller and nocket his pice little revenue of two or three hundred thousand a year.

These are, in brief, the provisions and merits of the resolution which the Mayor returns to the Board of Councilmen unapproved. It is a very nice little measure for those members of the Board who are to "go shares" with the contractor; but "we doubt whether the citizens of New York will regard it as a very good one for their interests. However, the Mayor vetoes it. He at the same time places his seal of condemnation on another nice little job of \$155,000 for building a

new market. In this case the objection is not to the building of that market itself, but to the fraudulent circumstances which surrounded the bids and estimates; and he blandly recommends the advertising for new hids

the advertising for new bids. Well, that is all which, in the anomalous condition of our municipal affairs, a fearless and impartial executive can do in such cases. He can veto measures that are palpably fraudulent and injurious to the interests of the city; but if the Common Council can drum up two-thirds of their body in favor of them, the measures are passed in spite of him. So it may be with this streetsweeping swindle, by which the city may be victimized to the extent of half a million a year in taxes, and millions in flithy, uncleaned streets. There is no remedy for this state of things except in the total reorganization of the system, in giving full and ample powers to the Mayor, and in holding him alone responsible for the government of the city. The proposal to get up a board of outsiders, to be appointed by the Governor, and to which the Mayer himself is to be subordinate, reveals a scheme too plainly fraudulent and absurd to deserve a moment's discussion. The city must be governed by citizens. If honest men could be procured for members of the Common Council, there would be no difficulty in the way. But there's the rub. As things go, they cannot be got. The only other alternative, then, is to give almost supreme control to the executive. Let him hold all the subordinate departments of the city government in his grasp, and then, if we do not have a good government, we will at all vents know on whom to throw the responsi-

The News from Nicaragua-Important Posi-

The important news from Nicaragna, which w publish in another column shows the critical condition of the filibusters, and fully bears out the anticipations we have before expressed. It will be seen that after the battles of Massaya and Granada, in October, the Costa Rican forces advanced and took possession of San Juan del Sar and the Transit route. Gen. Hornsby, not succeeding in dislodging them with the force under his command, was reinforced by Gen. Walker in person, who attacked them at the Half-Way House and drove them back and then out of San Juan del Sur. The route being open, Walker returned to Granada, and becoming alarmed for its safety, which was again threatened by the allied forces, he sent down a part of his troops under Col. Jacques to hold it. He then attacked Massaya, where he partly dislodged the enemy and destroyed a part of the town. Finding that it was impossible to hold both the Transit route and Granada, he determined to abandon the latter and burn it. This duty he confided to Gen. Henningsen, while he proceeded to remove his wounded and sick to the island of Ometepe, in the lake. The enemy advanced on Granada and succeeded in taking the small fort on the lake about half a mile from the city, and planted two guns in battery, one on each side, and at the same distance from the fort, cutting off all communication between the city and the steamer. General Henningsen, with 400 men, having partly destroyed Granada, was cut off in his retreat, and took possession of a church about half way between the city and the lake; he was at the last accounts besieged there but is said to be well supplied with arms and ammunition, having, in fact, the greater part of Walker's stores, and a well of water. His expectation is to be relieved by Walker, who will have for this purpose Colonel Jacquess' battalion, which had been sent to Virgin Bay to reinforce the garrison of the Transit route, 100 men from Califor nia who were at Virgin Bay on the 2d inst., and 300 from New Orleans, who were met at Castillo Ranids on the 2d. If he has been able to maintain his ground, he will also have received provisions, clothing, howitzers, minnie rifles and ammuago. It is also stated that the natives on the island of Ometepe had massacred the sick and wounded which had been conveyed there. The acounts published yesterday from the Guatemala papers state that Central Americaexhibits a united front against the filibusters; and the accounts we publish to-day from there show that the latter are being cornered in comething the same style as is done in Wall street occasionally. Rivas is recognised as President by all the native parties in Nicaragua. and we shall probably soon know the final result. The Hooduras, San Salvador and Gautemala chiefs, in uniting, have set a good example to our Wall street filibusters who seem bent upon des-

troying each other. The full detail of the interesting news from Central and South America, published in the HERALD this morning and yesterday, gives at one view a dagnerreotype of our mercial, filabustering, diplomatic and soc. af relations with all those countries. There are many points in this news intimately connected with our progress and influences as nation, as well as with the defeat or success of our individual filibusters. It is remarkable that except in Cuba, where the Spanish rule prevals, and in Central America, where all parties are poited against Walker, there is a general movement against the church as it is constituted in those countries. In Mexico it is at open war and in arms against the government-the church military prevailing over the church peaceful. In New Granada it has lately entered into the popufar election, and placed Ospina, a Justit at hear and in principles, in the Presidential chair. In Peru it is refusing its assent to the newly adopted constitution, which limits its privileges, and is fomenting rebellion. In Chile it has refused to recognise the supremacy of the civil power, and an open collision wath the government has just been a olded by an astute evasion of the point in dispute. This antichurch movement is only one of the numerous processes of social and political disintegration going on in nearly all of the countries south of us. Considered separately, their present situation may be summed up in a few words,

Cuba exhibits all the signs of a rapidly developing material prosperity. New rathroads are being projected and the stock taken up with great rapidity. Paper money is to be introduced there. and the Spanish Bank had already received its first batch of engraved notes, which would be put in circulation early in the coming year. The purpose of this new movement in currency is to endeavor to regulate foreign exchanges, which are in a remarkably confused condition. Gen Concha has a plan, like Governor Adams, of South Carolina, for getting more niggers from Africa. The whole population of the Spanish islands in the Guif of Guinea, Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco and others, is proposed to be brought to Cuba at colonists. This a much better plan than that of Governor A fams, because the niggers are to be brought as ti ce colonists, only to be apprenticed for a certain

number of years, during which they will be civilized and taught the Christian religion; thus their souls will be saved, and nobody seems to think it material what becomes of their bodies.

Mexico is presenting some new aspects. Santa Anna has come again into the field, and discharged a broadside at Comonfort in the shape of a protest. Comonfort, however, seems to be get ting the better of his enemies. Vidaurri has been brought to terms for the present; the church outbreaks in Michoncan and other parts of the West are said to be waning, and General Moreno has driven the monks and their troops into a corner of the city of Puebla. Old General Alvarez, known in Mexico as "the Panther of the South." has offered the President 5,000 troops to help sustain him. Comonfort, who had abolished the army, is now reorganizing it on an entirely new plan. He has created a regiment of his own personal adherents and accepted the colonelcy of it: Senor Lerdo, his Secretary of the Treasury, and author of the law against the church property, is doing the same thing, and as the step will probably be followed by other popular adherents of the government, the old venal army of Mexico, that has been bought and sold so often, will be superseded by one entirely addicted to the President. New Granada is discussing the postage tax

law, tonnage, and other questions, with our minister at Bogota. Senor Pombo seems to have caught Judge Bowlin in a grave error; but the Judge is excusable, as Marcy and poor Pierce have both incurred the same. It now turns out that the postage law is only applicable to the letter mails, as printed matter is free both by the law of the country and by the postal convention with Great Britain. This brings the terrible two millions of poor Pierce's message down to a good deal less than two hundred thousand dollars a year postage, which New Granada wishes to charge on our California mails. In other private matters we do not get along much better in New Granada. The Canal and Steam Navigation Company-a Wall street concern for opening the port of Carthagena to the Magdalena river-has collapsed and cheated its creditors; the Atrato Gold Mining Company has broken up, and the Panama Railroad Company has so deported itself that the government is negotiating with England for the purchase of its right to take the road at about half its value at the expiration of twenty years.

We shall refer to these matters more at length. Pera is about to be the scene of another revolution. Echenique and Castillo, who for a year past have been preparing matters, have got up a pronunciamento in the south, and the church seems disposed to side with them. Echenique was in a Chilean port with his armament, which was shipped from here a year ago. The revenue from the Guano islands is the true cause of all these revolutionary movements in Peru. It pays well to revolutionize the government. In the meantime, the Convention at Lima are busy perfecting the terms of the South and Central American alliance against Walker and the filibusters generally. The treaty, which it is said has already been entered into by Chile, Ecuador and Peru, contains also other important matters. It renounces privateering, and declares private expeditions on sea or land to be piracy; provides for a uniform coinage, and accepts the doctrine that free ships make free goods. This treaty is to run ten years, and all the republics and Brazil are invited to accept it.

Chile is pursuing the even tenor of her way in commercial and political matters. Her domestic quarrel with the church is not likely to come to blows at present. Being at peace at home, she proposes to send a thousand men against Walker, and an exploring expedition to the Straits of Magellan.

On the whole, our South American neighbors are getting along pretty much as usual. Always striving to attain some theoretical improvement, but continually neglecting the practical measures to secure it, their fate seems to be that of Sysiphus—an eternal and sterile task.

CABINET MAKING .- The Cabinet makers at Washington are driving a brisk business at their trade; but all these Washington rumors are got up between aspiring politicians and newspaper correspondents. We see the same name for a Cabinet post very frequently in different papers, but none so frequently occurs as the name of J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania. In almost every respectable paper of our exchanges we find Mr. J. Glancy Jones turning up in some Washington despatch as an inevitable member of the new Cabinet sure to come in. For our part, we have no sort of taith in these Washington correspondent Cabinets, and least of all in the inevitable appointment of Mr. J. Glancy Jones. Then, again, we understand that the Virginia Electoral College, not satisfied with dictating to Mr. Ruchanan one of their own number for the Cabinet, have undertaken to recommend to the President elect the proper editor for his organ, and that the happy man is no less a personage than Mr. Beverly Tucker, late editor and publisher of the Washington Sentinel, a Buchanan paper which collapsed at the beginning of the fight. We also perceive that Mr. Tucker has been to Wheatland on this business, and that he as departed with a flea in his ear, the report being that Mr. Buchanan had intimated that he was more than half inclined to try the experiment of doing without a Washington organ. Thus much for the Virginia Electoral College and the Washington Cabinet makers. The worst of it is, they have yet a month or so to run.

philosophers of the Tribune confess that the result of our Maine Liquor law has been to "open the food eates of absolute free trade in rum." and we must admit that such is the fact. Never was there in any civilized land, under any sort of liquor legislation, such a full swing at rum selling and rum drinking as that which has resulted from our sumptuary law of total abstinence upon compulsion. And yet our Tribune philosophers stick to this preposterous and abortive policy of compulsory total abstinence. Very well. If the new Legislature, and our fall blooded new Governor are in favor of another Maine law, we suppose that the people will have to bear it, although the rumsellers will bail it, most likely, as an additional extension of their existing privileges of free liquor under the first experiment. Go on, gentlemen. Try it, again.

LIQUOR LAW LEGISLATION .- Our temperance

STOCKJOERING JOURNALISM.—Mesers, Wesley & Company are not the first stock operators who have hit upon the idea of keeping a paper to puritheir operations. The same thing was done in London by Sir John Easthope, who bought the Morning Chroniele, then the second paper in England, and killed *, and himself too. And Monsier Delmar of Paris bought the Patrie, and puffed his schemes in it till be and the paper tomoled together. Mesers, Wesley & Company should bear there exemples in mind.

civi- The French Ratiway Frauds-A Decision of

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, Judge Davies pronounced a decision on the mo made by the counsel for Carpentier, Grelet, Parot and Mme. Dubud, alleged to have been concerned in the late frauds upon the Northern Railway of France, to vacate the order by which the defendants above mentioned are held under arrest. The Court pronounced a lengthy decision on the subject, bolding all the defendants except Eugene Grelet and Felicite Dubud. With regard to the last named persons, the Court held they were entirely innocent of any complicity with the frauds, and granted the motion for their discharge, conditional upon their "stipulating not to commence any action for unlawful imprisonment." We call particular attention to the condition

annexed to the discharge of Grelet and Madame Dubud It appears to us that the court was guitty of an extra-judicial act in requiring such a stipulation from these defendants. The motion simply was that the defendants should be discharged upon certain points set forth by their counset. Upon that motion alone the Court was called upon to decide. The Court did decide that there was no evidence against either of them, and they were consequently offered their release, after a prolonged imprisonment, The Court then attemots to deprive them of their clear legal right to brung an action for damages against the Roth-childs, or Belmonts, or whoever has set on foot the prosecution against them. That the defendants can bring such an action is fully proven by Judge Davies' own decision, and no stipulation that he could force upon them can take away such right. If they should decline to accept their release upon the terms laid down by the bench, they can, no doubt obtain an unconditional discharge upon the facts set forth : while, on the other hand, if they should leave the jail, the decision will undoubtedly be reviewed by the general term, and the conditions at once set aside as illegal and unjust. If these parties are, as Judge Davies says, after "very careful consideration," entirely innocent, why were they arrested at all? And if they were arrested wrongfully, why deny them the remedy that is open to every defendant so persecuted? The very remarkable verdict of a petit jury "out West "-"not guilty, but recommended to leave the State"-is the only parallel that we can remember to Judge Davies' decision; and we do not think that either ruling will be quoted as valuable precedents in the books. The decision is only a half way affair at the

best, although the learned Judge did introduce it with a preliminary puff that he had very carefully considered the case. The defendants are not held for a felonious act; they are detained to satisfy a civil suit to recover the value of the stock certificates alleged to have been stolen. They were first arrested upon the criminal charge, and it was held by their counsel that the cause of action shown, if any, is that of a tort committed in France, and therefore out of the jurisdiction of the courts of this State. The United States Court should, if this were shown, grant an order for their extradition under the treaty made for such cases. This point was not passed upon by the Court, and consequently the defendants are still in the anomalous and absurd position of being held to answer criminally and civilly at the same time. The absurdity of this position is apparent. If A comes in possession of a watch claimed by B, the latter cannot prosecute the former criminally and bring a civil action to recover the value of the watch at one and the same time. If B acknowledges that A simply owes him a debt, he cannot at the same time prefer a charge that he has been robbed. The question of inrisdiction was distinctly raised. but altogether overlooked by the Court in its " very careful consideration" of the case.

The point next raised is, whether or not be shares of stock alleged to have been taken wire property, according to the meaning which he law attaches to the term property. A poweral array of authorities was adduced to show that the certificates of the shares were not property in a legal sense. They represented values of the company; but the illeral transfer of them neither caused the right of property in them to pass away from the true owier. nor did it injure the railway company to the value of one farthing. How, then, can actior lie against the defendants? This question was "very carefully considered" out of sight by the Court, as also was the objection that the complaint lid not refer to the law by which the railway company was incorporated, if such a law exists. The Court ignored all these questions of law, and leld the defendants simply upon the facts alleged on the face of the complaint, partially sustained in the opinion of the bench by the confessions and admissions of the defendants. The Court leld that it would be dangerous to public morals to vacate the order for the arrest of these defindants. It is not a question of morals that Julge Davies was called upon to decide, but a point of law, upon which he should have been prepared to pronounce. So far as the morality of the affair is concerned, there is not much to be said on either side. Morality is a scarce article in stock jobbing operations, whether on the Bourse or in Wall street, and the sensation created in Europe by the revelations of these French operator, as published in the HERALD, shows conclusively that there has been an immense amount of swinding on all hands. Under all the circumstances, it would be enty

Under all the circumstances, it would be enly right for Judge Davies to review and amend his rather remarkable decision.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY PRINTING AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPHS

Interesting from Woshington.
THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—DESPATCH STOME
GOVERNOR GRARY—FURCHASE OF THE PURCHASE
SOUND COMPAN'S BIGHT—PRERCH SPOLIATIONS
AGAIN ON THE TAPIS—ANOTHER DUEL EXPECTED,
ETC. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1864.

Numerous small petitions were presented in the Seaste to-day, and referred. The protest of the Seaste of lower spainst the election of Mr. Harlan was, after much irregular discussion, referred to the Judiciary Committee; after mich the bill of Seaste Trues, providing for the settlement of balances due Revolutionary officers, was taken up and discussed to the boar of adjourgment.

by and discussed to the boar of adjournment.

The Executive Department reported that upwards of two millions of dollars would be required to pay those erains. This bill will pass by a large majority. Toe-amendment proposing to ad the officers of the nary was voted down. Mr. Joses, of Tennessee, will try to get the floor to-morrow, and continue the debate on the Pre-

sident's Meszage.

Several Executive communications were received by the Speaker of the House, san transmitting a letter from Governor Geary, of Kansas, cated Nov. 24, accompanied with the minutes of that officer, which he says he kept hourly as his best vinducation. When he arrived in the Territary be found his predecease had pronounced the people in a state of insurrection, and the civil authority poweriess. Since then permanent peace had been restored, without one drop of broad being thed. Yet he had resorted to no means illegal our outside of his in-